REMARKS:

This paper is herewith filed in response to the Examiner's Office Action mailed on May 28, 2008 for the above-captioned U.S. Patent Application. This office action is a rejection of pending claims 1-20.

More specifically the Examiner has rejected claims 1-20 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gubbi (US6,865,609) in view of Terry (US20030086381). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

Claims 1-12,17, and 19 have been amended for clarification. Claim 13 has been amended to correct a typographical error. Claims 43-52 have been added. Support for the amendments and the new claims can be found at least in paragraphs [0037], [0039], and [0042] to [0043] of the published application. No new matter is added.

Regarding the rejection of claim 1 the Applicants note that claim 1 as amended recites:

> An apparatus comprising: a receiver; a controller configured to detect which service components of plural service components of one or more services are required to be received, the plural service components of each of the one or more services being datacast sequentially within a burst; and the controller further configured to enable the receiver to receive signals at one or more times in a burst period corresponding to the required service components, and to disable the receiver at one or more times in the burst period corresponding to service components that are not required to be received.

In the rejection of claim 1 the Examiner states:

> "Consider claim 1, Gubbi discloses a receiver terminal (16) adapted for operating in a system in which plural service components of a service are datacast sequentially within a burst **(see fig. 2, col. 3 lines 23-27),** the terminal **(16)** being arranged to detect which of the service components are required to be received **(see col. 11 lines 55-60),** and to enable a receiver in the terminal to receive signals at one or more times in a burst period corresponding to the required service components **(see col. 11 lines 62-67** and col. **12** line **1** - the receiver is

> enabled by default **so that** it can receive signal **from server 12).**
>
> Gubbi discloses the invention as claim 1 above, but does not particular refer to disabling the receiver for substantially the remainder of the burst period.
>
> Terry, in analogous art, teaches disabling the receiver for substantially the remainder of the burst period **(see fig. 5, pars. 0010 and 0038)**."

In the office action, the Examiner states that the present invention is unpatentable over Gubbi in view of Terry. The Examiner also states that it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to combine Gubbi and Terry.

As cited Terry discloses:

> The present invention achieves power savings by turning off all or some of the baseband processing for codes and timeslots that have not been transmitted due to full DTX. When full DTX is detected by reception of a Special Burst (SB), the receiver is turned off for all timeslots and frames for the remaining duration of the Special Burst Scheduling Period (SBSP) frames. **The transmitter schedules transmissions following any idle period to start on the boundary of the SBSP. The receiver determines the SBSP and if the transmitter initiates transmissions according to SBSP by reception of several initial full DTX cycles**," (emphasis added), (par. [0010]); and
>
> "If the determination (step 204) finds that the TFCI is an SB, the receiver processes are turned off (step 206). The receiver processes are then turned on SBSP-1 frames later (step 208). The TFCI is then read (step 210) and a determination (step 212) is made whether a valid TFCI has been received. If an SB has been received, the receiver processes are, once again, turned off (step 206) and steps 206-212 are repeated. However, if the determination (step 212) finds that a valid TFCI has been received, the procedure 200 returns to step 204," (par. [0038]).

The Applicants note that as cited Terry discloses a system wherein, when transmission is in a fully discontinuous state (i.e. when no data is provided for transmission), a transmitter sends a message to a receiver, informing the receiver that this is the case. Having received this message, the receiver is disabled for a certain period of time. After the expiry of the period of time, the

receiver is re-enabled and awaits receipt of either data or another notification of fully discontinuous transmission.

According to amended claim 1, the apparatus is arranged to disable the receiver "at one or more times in the burst period corresponding to **service components that are not required to be received**." As discussed, in the system of Terry, the receiver is disabled only if there is no data to be received, and not because service components of a service that are being datacast sequentially within a burst period are not required. The Applicants contend that for at least this reason, claim 1 is not seen to be obvious over Gubbi in view of Terry.

Further, the Applicants submit that one skilled in the art would not be motivated to modify Gubbi in view of Terry. This is seen to be the case at least for the reason that the methods of Gubbi and Terry appear to be incompatible. Gubbi discloses that individual streams can "be connected when needed and disconnected when not needed" (column 19, lines 11-13). However, Gubbi also discloses that certain channels/streams need to remain open/connected at all times. For example, Gubbi (column 19, lines 13 -16) describes that "two exceptions to [the above] are the basic command channel ... and the data frames." It is clear from this that these streams need to remain connected. Consequently, the system of Gubbi is unable to disable its receiver when data intended for the receiver is being transmitted as to do so would result in these streams being disconnected.

Gubbi also states that a multimedia station (MMS) must "measure channel status continuously" (see column 13, lines 17 to 18). The Applicants submit that it is clear that in order to "measure channel status continuously" the receiver of the MMS must be continuously enabled. Consequently, for the same reason as above, the feature of disabling the receiver (as taught by Terry) clearly is not compatible with the system disclosed in Gubbi.

For at least the reasons already stated, the Applicants contend that even if the references were combined, which is not agreed to as proper, the combined references would still not disclose or suggest claim 1. Thus, the rejection of claim 1 should be removed.

In addition, for at least the reason that independent claim 11 recites similar elements of claim 1, as stated above, the references cited are not seen to disclose or suggest claim 11 and the rejection of claim 11 should be removed.

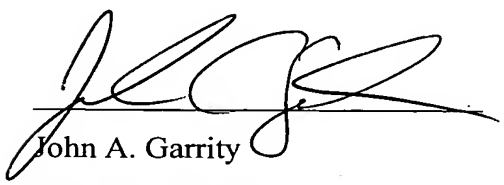
In addition, for at least the reason that claims 2-10 and 43, and claims 12-20 and 44 depend from claims 1 and 11, respectively, the references cited are not seen to disclose or suggest these claims and the rejections of these claims should be removed.

Further, as independent claim 45 recites similar elements of claim 11, as stated above, the references cited are not seen to disclose or suggest claim 45. Also the references cited are not seen to disclose or suggest claims 46 – 52 for at least the reason that they depend from claim 45.

Based on the above explanations and arguments, it is clear that the references cited cannot be seen to disclose or suggest claims 1-20 and 43-52. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and remove the rejections of claims 1-20 and 43-52and to allow all of the pending claims 1-20 and 43-52as now presented for examination.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record. Should any unresolved issue remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted:



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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. BOX 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

8/19/2008 Claire F. Mann

Date Name of Person Making Deposit